TIMETABLE

DATE (IN WEEKS)	ACTION
[redacted]	**The Secretary-General:** **a.** Appoints the Identification Commission, which proceeds immediately to establish its rules of procedure, to update the 1974 census and to arrange for appeals; ***b.*** Begins consultations with the Governments of Member States that will be invited to contribute personnel to the civilian, security and military units of MINURSO; **c.** After consulting the parties, obtains the Security Council's approval for the composition of the Military Unit and the appointment of the Force Commander; ***d.*** Initiates consultations with the parties and the neighbouring States about arrangements concerning the status of MINURSO and its personnel.
[redacted]	► The General Assembly approves MINURSO's budget.* ► The Secretary-General addresses letters to the two parties proposing a date and time for the entry into force of the cease-fire (D-Day). ► The Secretary-General appoints the Referendum Commission and the independent jurist. ► The Identification Commission revises the 1974 census list and initiates discussions with the tribal chiefs regarding its operating procedures.
[redacted]	► The parties accept the Secretary-General's proposal for the date and time of the cease-fire.
[redacted]	► The revised 1974 census list and instructions on how to apply for the inclusion of names are published in the Territory and elsewhere. ► Administrative and logistics elements of MINURSO begin to arrive in the mission area.
[redacted]	► A small mobile team of the Identification Commission is dispatched to the mission area.
[redacted]	► Deadline for the receipt of applications for the inclusion of names in the revised 1974 census list.
[redacted]	► The advance party of MINURSO, led by the Deputy Special Representative, arrives in the mission area.
[redacted]	► All MINURSO units (except the infantry battalion, 200 CIVPOL officers and some UNHCR and referendum personnel) are deployed to the mission area.
[redacted]	► Arrival of the Special Representative in the Territory.
[redacted]	► Following completion of the Identification Commission's review of applications received, the consolidated list of persons judged eligible to vote is published in the mission area.
[redacted]	► The transitional period begins. ► The cease-fire comes into effect and the combatants of the two sides are confined to designated locations. ► The Identification Commission begins the identification and registration of voters and hears appeals against non-inclusion of names in the published list.
[redacted]	► POWs are exchanged. ► Amnesties for political prisoners and detainees and for returnees are proclaimed. ► All political prisoners or detainees are released.
[redacted]	► The remaining 200 CIVPOL officers are phased in. ► The infantry battalion and additional UNHCR personnel are deployed to the mission area.
[redacted]	► The reduction of Moroccan forces is completed. ► All laws or measures that could obstruct a free and fair referendum are suspended.
[redacted]	► Completion of the identification and registration of voters; publication of the final list of voters approved by the Secretary-General. ► The repatriation programme begins. ► The paramilitary units in the existing police forces are neutralized.
[redacted]	► The repatriation programme is completed. ► The referendum campaign begins.
[redacted]	► Additional polling staff are deployed to the Territory.
[redacted]	► End of the referendum campaign. ► Referendum. ► Proclamation of the results. ► The withdrawal of MINURSO personnel begins.
[redacted]	► MINURSO's monitoring responsibilities arising from the referendum results are completed.
[redacted]	► Remaining MINURSO personnel withdraw from the mission area.

On the basis of this timetable, the referendum will be held about 36 weeks after the General Assembly approves MINURSO's budget.

* The General Assembly approved MINURSO's budget on 17 May 1991 (A/RES/45/266).

Published by the United Nations Department of Public Information
DPI/1140—40673—July 1991—6M

UNITED NATIONS

MINURSO
WESTERN SAHARA

THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE REFERENDUM IN WESTERN SAHARA

THE IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

The implementation plan contained in document S/21360 provides for a transitional period during which the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, acting under the authority of the Secretary-General and in accordance with his instructions from and in consultation with the parties, will have sole and exclusive responsibility for all matters relating to the referendum, including its organization and conduct. The Special Representative will be assisted in his tasks by a deputy special representative and by an integrated group of United Nations civilian, military and civil police personnel which he will select and direct. This group will be known as the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO).

Pursuant to Security Council resolution 621 (1988) of 20 September 1988, the Secretary-General appointed Mr. Héctor Gros Espiell as his Special Representative for Western Sahara, with effect from 19 October 1988. Upon his resignation, Mr. Gros Espiell was succeeded by Mr. Johannes S. Manz with effect from 19 January 1990.

According to the implementation plan contained in document S/21360, the transitional period will begin with the coming into effect of a cease-fire and end with the proclamation of the results of the referendum. The cease-fire will be monitored by United Nations military personnel, followed by arrangements for prisoners of war under the auspices of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). Morocco will undertake an appropriate, substantial and phased reduction of its troops in the Territory during the transitional period, to a level

ESTABLISHMENT OF MINURSO

TIMETABLE